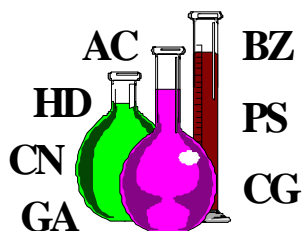


U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine



General Facts About Tear Agent Chloracetophenone in Benzene and Carbon Tetrachloride (CNB)

218-45-1096

General

CNB was adopted in 1920 and remained in use until it was replaced by Chloroacetophenone and Chloropicrin in Chloroform. The advantages claimed for CNB was that its lower chloroacetophenone content made it more satisfactory than chloroacetophenone in chloroform (CNC) for training purposes.

Description

CNB is a slightly brown liquid smelling heavily of benzene. It has an immediate strong irritating effect on the eyes and respiratory tract. CNB is flammable.

Overexposure Effects

CNB is a formulation of chloroacetophenone. Like CN, CNB has a pronounced lacrimatory effect, resulting in a natural reflex to shut the eyes. It is similarly irritating to the skin, especially the face and such exposed portions of the body where sweat accumulates. CNB will penetrate clothing or adhere to it under long exposure due to its benzene component. The same rashes caused by CN will be caused by CNB. CNB has a slightly more powerful choking effect than CN. Eye toxicity remains about the same as CN. Some sensitive individuals may experience nausea upon exposure. CNB can form lethal concentrations in closed or confined spaces, although concentrations in open are highly unlikely ever to do so.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: remove the victim to fresh air immediately; perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped; keep victim warm and at rest; seek medical attention immediately.

Eye Contact: wash eyes immediately with copious amounts of water, lifting the lower and upper lids occasionally; do not wear contact lenses when working with this chemical; seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: wash the contaminated skin with soap or mild detergent and water immediately; remove the contaminated clothing immediately; wash the skin using soap or mild detergent and water; seek medical attention immediately when there are chemical burns or evidence of skin irritation.

Ingestion: induce vomiting by having victim touch the back of his throat with finger or by giving victim syrup of ipecac as directed; do not induce vomiting if victim is unconscious; seek medical attention immediately.

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